PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1891-TWELVE PAGES.

BIG DAY FOR THE CHILDREN

Thousands of Them Visit the State Fair Now in Full Running Order.

The Best Tuesday in the History of the Association-The Races and How They Resulted-Premiums Awarded.

It was not necessary to tell any one that it was children's day at the fair. The fact was apparent to everybody yesterday. within hearing or seeing distance of the grounds. The little one's fairly swarmed out there, bot weather and dust having no terrors for them. They took possession of just about everything, enjoyed themselves hugely, and left the grounds tired and dusty, but full of regret that the day was not twice as long. The sight of the army of younsters gladdened the hearts of the pop-corn and candy-men, the venders of red, blue and parti-colored bailcons and other toys that delight the juvenile eye and charm his not overparticular ear. It meant big business for them and so it proved, for last evening one remarked that he had been at many a fair, but that yesterday was the biggest day's trade he ever had. A fair estimate of the number of children on the grounds yesterday would be 5,000 and it is probable that the actual attendance was considerably greater than that. The paid admission showed a larger crowd on hand than at any Tuesday of former years and altogether the board was in smiling humor yesterday. There was a complete transformation in all the departments. From yesterday's disor-der there had come harmonious arrangement of the varied displays, and from end to end of the grounds nothing was lacking to make the exhibition as complete and interesting as the generality of Indiana State fairs. With many hundreds of busy hands at work it does not take long to accomplish wonders even in the settling of a big exhi-

A few years ago there were not more than two or three samples of fences exhibited at the fair. Now they occupy about an acre and comprise all sorts of fencing manufactured in the United States. The main building and the grand-stand at the track divided bonors yesterday in the matter of drawing power. The former was comfortably filled all day with interested sightseers, who did not propose to miss any display from the big vegetables in the west end of the building to the wagons and wooden horses in the eastern part. They circulated through the building, taking in the details of the bandsomely arranged exhibits, and when they finally emerged there were few who were not londed down with cards, circulars, pamphlets and advertising mediums of some shape or sort.

It is doubtful if the limited live stock space could be used to better advantage than is the case at the exhibition this year. The exhibit of cattle is remarkably large and fine, one of the greatest displays being that of Easthope's Howland Jersey farm, of Niles, O. This farm shows a herd of pure Jerseys, beautifully kept and in the best of condition. The animals are

FINE LIVE STOCK DISPLAY.

greatly admired, as are G. A. Stanton's Winnikee herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle, from Greenwood, Ind; the Crystal Spring herd of the same breed, belonging to S. W. Dungan, of Franklin, and the Galloway herd of pure Holsteins, owned by the Brookside Farm Company, of Fort Wayne. All these herds have innumerable firstpremium ribbons and medals awarded at exhibitions at various fairs in the West, and these tropines are displayed in large frames at the respective stables. Over in floral and horticultural hall are shown plants, flowers and fruit peculiarly

soothing and appetizing, especially after the sights and sounds which reign supreme in most parts of the grounds. Lawrence, Monroe, Switzerland and Marion counties are represented in the truit display and the four sections vie with each other in producing the largest and most luscious looking apples, peaches, pears, plums and grapes. It requires watchful eyes to prevent the exhibits from being stolen, the temptation being quite as powerful now as it was several years ago, when Adam and Eve couldn't resist the blandishments of an apple. There are specimens of this fruit in the horticultural department that would have put to shame the apple of Eden. The apple display overshadows that of any other fruit this year, and William B. Flick, Marion county superintendent, presides over a choice assortment of entries in this line. William Whitesell, of Castleton, Ind., has some fine peaches entered, and Soi Hayes, of Elizabethtown, shows a beautiful lot of pears and apples. Switzerland county has the biggest and reddest of the fair, in spite of the State. Old Marion county, however, has the greatest variety on exhibition. It was found necessary to crowd the cutflower exhibit out into a tent adjoining Floral Hall. To day is the big cut-flower day, and the exhibit will be in full bloom this morning. One firm from the enterprising city of Chicago has had the temerity to enter the lists with the Indianapolis florists and will try for premiums in cut

Everything known in the line of agricultural machinery is shown in that department and attracts much attention, especially from the farmers. There are no premiums awarded here, merely diplomas, which answer the same purpose and do not

flowers, bulbs, seeds and garden tools.

CHILDREN AT THE RACES. The prettiest sight of the day was that of the children storming the grand stand This immense space was thrown open them just before the races began they poured into it whooping young warriors and amaa few minutes they had spread out over it like a great cloud, and when the horses were given the word the youngsters cheered so vociferously that their enthusiasm under penalty of being barred from the stand. The tremendous volume of sound from the thosands of little throats had the effect of disconcerting the horses. Few of the animals being old campaigners, seasoned to all sorts of noises they could not "stand the racket," and evinced a decided inclination to break and otherwise act badly coming down the stretch in front of the stand. The races were witnessed by a large crowd. They were conducted with a laughable degree of formality that is seldom witnessed in the grand circuit and is out of place when the character of these races is taken into considertion. Newspaper men were solemnly assured that they could not be permitted to remain within the sacred precincts of the judges' stand, because it was "against the rales.' They were tenderly informed, at the same time, that the freedom of the grand stand would be gladly accorded them. These overparticular judges do not realize, probably, that the grand-stand is neither a fitting nor a comfortable place from which to report races. There never was a race meeting held on any first-class track in this country where the best facilities were not afforded the newspapers to secure reports. Those in charge invariably exert themselves to turnish these accommodations. The Agricultural Board management should profit by the custom prevailing at first-class tracks. The first race on the card was the 2:50 pace, for a purse of \$500. There were seven starters, and the first heat was the most exciting of the four necessary to decide the race. A badacting pacer, next to Georgia Wilkes, sent the mare off her feet just at the finish. where she was leading by a neck, and she dropped back to seventh place. She won the next three heats in handsome style, however, easily demonstrating her superi-

ority over the field. Summary: The 2:50 pace; purse, \$500, divided.

Hustler, b. g., W. B. Myers, Peru...... 2 2 Peter Piper, b. g., Carpenter & Frazier,

A DRIVER THROWN OUT. The most exciting incident of the afternoon was the narrow escape of Mack Wade, of Edinburg, the owner and driver of Belle Wilson, one of the starters in the 2:25 trot. There were six starters in the race and the borses had scored twice in very ragged shape, there being some very bad material among them. They were coming toward the wire for a third attempt when Graham, a horse afterward drawn before the start, driven by a man named Robinson, ran into Belle Wilson's sulky and tipped it over. Wade was thrown to the track with much violence and badly shaken up, but fortunately got clear of the wreck in time to escape serious injury. The sulky was broken and the start was de-layed until he could secure another. The race proved a walk-away for Thalia, who

won it in straight heats, and very handily. The 2:25 trot; purse, \$500, divided: Thalia, b. m., W. Q. Barnes, Millersburg, Lamar, br. g., Hogan Bros., Dry Ridge,

Belle S., b. m., Buck Dickerson, Greensburg. 3 3
Belle Wilson, Mack Wade, Edinburg. 5
Robert L., blk. s., David Whistler, North

After the races were over, W. M. Dickerson, of this city, owner of Nettie D., filed a protest against the decision of the judges in placing Tascott seventh in the second heat, He claimed the horse was distanced fairly, and many others bear him out in this statement. The action of the judges in failing to declare Tascott distanced prevented Nettie D. from taking fourth money. The judges yesterday were E. Sweeny, W. W. Baker and W. L. Risk, while Hiram Howland officiated as starter. The card this afternoon comprises a 2:40 trot and a 2:30 pace, each for a purse of \$500. In addition there will be hippodrome and hurdle races by the Kennedy brothers' thoroughbred

The awarding committees went to work vesterday and made some progress. They will turn in the premiums to-day at a rapid rate. Following are the awards made up to last evening:

HORSE DEPARTMENT. Percherons-J. T. McMillen, Greggs, Ind., first and second in all classes. Belgians-Four years and over, John Shields. Nora. Ind., first, \$20; John Pressly, Indianapolis,

French Draft-Stallions, 4 years and over, M. D. Hansay, Wawpense, first, \$20; T. G. Barry, Indianapolis, second, \$10. On all other classes T. G. Barry took lirst premium and second premum when stock was entered.

CATTLE DEPARTMENT.

Dairy Breeds: Holstein-Friesians-Bull, three years old and over, G. A. Stauton, Greenwood, Ind., first, \$20; J. W. Dungan, Franklin, Ind., second, \$10. Bull, two years old and under three years, S. W. Dungan, Franklin, first, \$20; G. A. Stanton, Greenwood, second, \$10. Bull, one year old and under two years, S. W. Dungau, Franklin, first, \$20; Burroughs & Son, Losant-ville, second, \$10. Bull, under one year old, G. A. Stanton, Greenwood, first, \$15; S. W. Dungan, Franklin, second, \$10. Cow, three years old and over, Gulett & Son, Rosendale, Wis., first, \$20; G. A. Stanton, Greenwood, second, \$10. Cow, two years old and under three years, G. A. Stanton, Greenwood, first, \$20; S. W. Dungan, Franklin, second, \$10. Heffer, one year old and under two years, Burroughs & Son, Losantville, Ind., first, \$20; S. W. Dungan, Franklin, second, \$10. Heifer, under one year old, S. W. Dungan, Franklin, first, \$15; G. A. Stanton, Greenwood, second, \$10.

Jerseys-Bull, three years on lover, C. Eastbope, Niles, O. first, \$20; W. A. Kit ham, in an ipel's, second, \$10. Bil, two years and in ler three years, C. Eastlo e. Niles, O., first, \$20; Gareson Bros, secont, \$10. Bull, one ear and u mer two years. th Eastlone, Niles, fi st, \$20; Coel ran & Son. Duneith, second. \$10. Bull, under o e ; ear, (o hran a Son, D. n tith, first, \$20; Garretson Bros., Pendleton, second, \$10. Cow, thie; years and over, C. Easthole, Ni es, first, \$20; Garretson Bros., Pendl tou, second, \$10. Cow. two years and under three years, Garretson Bros., Pendieton, first, \$20; W. A. Ketcham, In in a spolis, second, \$10. Helfer, one year and under two years, Garretson Bros. Pendleton, first, \$20; C. Eastlope, Nues, second, \$10. Heler, under one jeir, C. Easthope, Niles, first, \$15; Garretson Bros., Pendleton, sec-

SHEEP DEPARTMENT. Prnc-scool Sheep, including American, French and Spanish Merinos-Ram, two years old and over, Uriah Cook, West Mansfield, O., first, \$12; R. D. Williamson, Xenia, O., second, \$6. Rams, one year and under two years, R. D. Williamson, Xenia, first, \$12; Urlah Cook, West Mansfield, second, \$6. Ram lamb, Uriah Cook, West Mans-field, first, \$12; R. D. Williamson, Xenia, second, \$6. Pen of two ewes, two years old and over, W. A. Dorsey, Perry, Ill., first, \$12; Uriah Cook, West Mansfield, second, \$6. Pen of two ewes, year and under two years, R. D. Williamson, Xenia, O., first, \$12; Uriah Cook. West Mansfield, second, \$6. Pen of two ewe lambs, W. A. Dorsey, Perry, Ill., first, \$12; Uriah Cook, West Mansfield, second, s6. Best flock, one ram, any age, two ewes, one year old and under two years, and two ewe lambs, Uriah Cook, West Mansfield, first, \$20; R. D. Williamson, Xenia, O., secon i, \$10. Best flock, one ram and five of his get, two years or under, Uriah Cook, West Mansfield, first, \$20; R.

son, Aenia, O., second, \$10. Hard to Handle the Crowds.

The street-car company managed to twist its cars and lines into such a snar! yesterday that John P. Frenzel himself hardly recognized them. The State fair and circue together proved too strong a combination for them, and they went all to pieces. The service last evening was simply exasperating in its mixed-up condition. Every line and its employes seemed to have suddenly been seized with a panic. People in some quarters of the city were comchance to get down town and it is safe to say the Citizens' company came in for a good healthy share of profanity last night. It is to be hoped the kinks will be straightened out by to-day, for the State fair crowds will begin pouring in this morning, and continue to come for the next two days.

STATE FAIR EXHIBITS.

The exhibit in Exhibition Hall and in other departments is very complete and reflects credit upon the exhibitors and upon the management, which has made unusual the starter bad to caution them to restrain | efforts and offered special attractions to secure exhibits of a high order. The arrangement of the several exhibits gives evidence of much taste on the part of the exhibitors. Despite the heat the exhibition-rooms were crowded nearly all day, and the expressions of praise and gratification were numerous.

D. H. Baldwin & Co. If those who are accustomed to attend the State fair year after year should not find the exhibit of D. H. Baldwin & Co. in the northeast corner of the upper floor they would at once conclude that this prominent firm had gone out of business or had so much business which to attend to at their warehouse on North Pennsylvania street, under the Denison Hotel, that it could not find time to show the people what it has that is new and attractive in the line of musical instruments. But the patrons of the fair found D. H. Baldwin & Co.'s exhibit there even more attractive in variety, and style, and tone than ever before. There were pianos of all styles and of the best make. It was children's day at the fair, which means that the Baldwin exbibit was crowded all the hours with young misses in the white dresses and showy hats of summer time, many of whom were eager to touch the keys of the instruments, which many did. It was at times a musical carpival, as each performer played her own music in her own time. All these instruments were taken from the stock in their well-known warehouse, Nos. 95, 97 and 99 North Pennsylvania street, and yet if one should go into the Baldwin warehouse they could not see that any instruments had been taken away to fill the exhibit at the fair. Baldwin & Co. are not confined to one or two makes, but all that is new and desirable, it would seem, in the line of pianos, the firm New York Herald. has. Among the most prominent of the orhas become a general favorite. Baldwin & him.

Co. are interested in the manufacture of this organ. No exhibit affords the patrons of the fair greater pleasure than that of Baldwin & Co., and, considering the great expense and trouble attending the exhibit, the firm is entitled to much credit for its contribution.

Fostoria Buggy Company. One of the most elegant displays of carriages was that of the Fosteria Buggy Company, on the first floor of the main building. All day long the exhibit attacted a large number of persons who investigated their merits and carried away the cards against the day of purchase. The lines of surries were very attractive, the folding seat surry calling forth unusual praise, as did the loop phaeton. A better line of carriages it would be difficult to find, and in the special varieties which were made prominent none can be excelled, and that is the highest praise which can be awarded in the fair of a State famous for

elegant carriages.

Marceau & Powers. The photographic art has made wonderful strides toward perfection during the past ten years, and the artistic display of Marceau & Powers, on the upper floor, proves conclusively that these enterprising artists are in the front rank. In the exhibit everything that artistic taste and skill can devise is found. About every body in this part of Indiana knows that their rooms are at No. 36 and 38 North Illinois street, because they have visited these popular picture-makers.

R. Kenkiin's Display.

Near the east stair-case on the upper floor is R. Kenklin's display of costumes and wigs. The display is all that skill and taste in that line can make it. His rooms are at No. 17 South Alabama, where will be found the best and most artistic in his special line.

National Business College. On the upper floor in the west wing is the exhibit of the National Business College, of Indianapolis, located in the Yohn Block, corner of Washington and Meridian streets. The walls are ornamented with exquisite pen drawings of animals and birds. A pen portrait of Washington attracted much attention. Pupils of the college were running type-writers of various designs. The college has attained a wonderful prosperity during the few years it has been established here. Its graduates hold many positions of honor and trust in business places in this and other States. The young man or woman who wants a thorough business training or a little finish in ponmanship, and to become an expert on the type-writer, or who desires to learn short-hand, should consult the National Business College, The proprietors and managers, who give their exclusive attention to the institution, Mesers. Duthie and Hamilton, have had a long experience in this important department of education. and deserve credit for the untiring zeal and energy in placing their school on a high standard, for which they are rewarded

by a large enrollment of pupils. Merchant's Roll-Paper Supply. The inventive genius of the American is evinced in this machine for the printing and preventing waste in wrapping paper. The working of the machine, near the east stairway, upper floor of the exposition building, attracted much attention. It is no snide affair, but a proven machine. Every time a piece of paper is unrolled the name of the firm or the specialty of the goods is printed. One has only to see it to appreciate its merits. The machine has recommendations from several well-known merchants in this city. It is known as the Griffith combination cutter and printer, and is sold in Indianapolis at No. 116 North Delaware street, It needs no commendation for those who have seen it, and hundreds saw it yesterday. It is sure to hill what every person using wrapping paper knows to be a "long feit want."

Anthony Wiegand, Florist, In horticultural hall, in the very center, is found the attractive exhibit of Anthony Wiegand, florist. He has the largest variety and best collection of palms in Indiana. valued at from \$25 to \$200 each. In the annex is a collection of twelve palms, which are beautiful, and are valued at from \$5 to \$25 each. Also, in the annex are twenty-five of the linest variegated plants, valued at from \$2 to \$10 each. His green-houses and grounds are on Seventh street, at the intersection of Illinois, where the choicest plants and flowers are always to be found. The flower business is comparatively a new one in this country, but it is well established in Indianapolis, and the dealers are well patronized. Mr. Wiegand has no leader in the business, and his rare display shows that he need fear none. It is, altogether, one of the best and certainly one of the most attractive exhibits on the grounds, judging from the number of peo-ple who looked, admired and seemed to covet his beautiful plants and flowers.

Joseph Gardner. The tin, copper and sheet-iron-worker, 37, 39 and 41 Kentucky avenue, exhibits on the ground floor, near north entrance, with an attractive line of hot-air furnaces, dairy supplies, bar fixtures and the celebrated Boss" coal-oil tank. This is probably the first display Mr. Gardner has made for years, but what he has lacked in time he has made up in the admirable exposition

Laws, Farm and Cemetery Fences Are most certainly displayed to better advantage than any other on the grounds, by the Poindexter Manufacturing Company, near the amphitheater. The different classes of steel ribbon fences manufactured by this company can be said to be superior to any other on this market, the simplicity of their construction, durability and ornamental appearance easily placing them at the head of the list. The posts of a fence, as every one knows, constitute the component part and has never been perfectly constructed until Mr. Poindexter invented the screw posts, the top of which is made of tubularsteel, with threadscuton lower end, corresponding with threads at base, the latter being made of grey iron, thereby avoiding all corroding or rust; this post gves the fence a firm base, and will resist any strain that is put on it. Aside of the elaborate exhibit of the various classes of fences as manufactured by this firm, particular stress is to be laid upon their improved new steel ribbon fence, of which the ribbons are closely set and joined by steel rods running horizontally and held together by screw locks, making as neat and artistic fence as one could desire, and in point of durability has no equal. To nearer describe the superior points in the output of this firm we would fail to do justice, and advise every one to call at their place of exhibit to attain a fuller and more comprehensive impression. Their factory is located at 229 South Tennessee street, where any information will be gladly imparted, or requests for catalogues by mail sent promptly on application, for which no one should fail to ask who contemplates putting up a fence of any kind.

Ex-Congressman Scott's Peculiarities.

The late ex-Congressman W. L. Scott had two peculiarities for which he was noted in New York-extreme reticence to reporters and smoking costly cigars. He made his home here for weeks at a time at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where his horsetrainers came to see him, with whom he would sit on a sofa in the big bar-room and talk by the hoar, but a stranger or a newspaper man who approached him would be told very flatly to go elsewhere. His cigars never cost him less than 38 cents-three for \$1. Generally be smoked 50-cent cigars. His dyspeptic condition for years was thought by his friends to be due to nicotine. He invariably took an hour's nap about 4 or 5 o'clock, before eating dinner.

A Definition.

A widow is one who has lost her husband; gans on exhibit was the Hamilton, which | a grass widow, one who has simply mislaid

LABOR'S REPRESENTATIVES

Cigar-Makers' International Union Listens to the Reports of Officers.

President Strasser Discusses Strikes and Other Topics-Resolutions Before the State Federation of Trades.

MAKERS OF GOOD SMOKES. Many Topics Discussed by President Strasser

-His Position on Strikes. There was nothing to disturb the harmony and equanimity of Tuesday morning's session of the cigar-makers' convention, except a brief season of agony inflicted by the very inharmonious strains of a squeaky circus calliope. Some of the more excitable members seemed to be rejuvenated by this sonorous outburst, and began to hum in time with the exhaustpipe piano, which was playing "Maggie Murphy's Home," while one or two even started to leave their seats and move toward the door, but that dread mallet of President Strasser fell with its accustomed and well-understood trip-hammer force on the table and the effect was electric. The president is too much imbued with the necessity of preserving all due and proper order in the interests of the union to countenance any such sacrilege and frivolity. The American smoking public doubtless owes its high grade of cigars, in a great measure, to the unswerving executive ability of Mr. Strasser. The latter called the meeting to order exactly at 9 o'clock. The only members who failed to answer to rollcall were Skallerup and Norton. The president appointed the following committees: On Strikes-J. H. Holst, of Cincinnati; Daniel Harris, of New York; Henry Detmer, St. Louis Hermann Christian, of Louisville, Ky.; Hermann Kreimer, of Philadelphia. On Resolutions-Samuel Hasson, Baltimore,

Md.; Geo. M. Murray, Cleveland, O.; Geo. Fencott, sr., Troy, N. Y.; W. T. Jones, Mobile, Ala.; R. C. Barker, Decatur, Ill. On Ways and Means-Joseph Walter, Syraense, N. Y.; J. R. McDonald, Flint, Mich.: S. L. Armstrong. New Orleans. La.; Anton Zebnli,

Evansville, Ind.; P. S. English, Buffalo, N. Y. The president then called the international treasurer, L. A. Bolio, to the chair, after which he proceeded to read his biennial report. The report was very voluminous, covering thirty-nine pages of typewritten paper and consuming over an hour in the reading. It touched upon every subject of interest to the union, and contained many suggestions and recommendations that met with the hearty approval of the delegates, judging from the amount of applause with which they were received. PRESIDENT STRASSER'S REPORT.

As to the condition of trade, the president said that with the exception of a few months during the winter of 1889-90 the trade was generally favorable. The production of cigars and cheroots in the year 1890, in anticipation of a change of duty on raw material and the manufactured product assumed proportions exceeding the record of any previous year. The number of unemployed was the smallest known for a long time, and consisted chiefly of members opposed to leaving their homes for better fields of employment, and too advanced in years to meet the demands of employers in competition with the younger members of the craft. For the fiscal year ended June, 1890, the production of cigars and cheroots, for which taxes were paid, amounted to 4,087,889,983; for the fiscal year ended June, 1891, taxes were paid for 4,474,-892,767, showing an increase of 387,002,784 in the production of one year. This phenomenal increase was due to the rumors circulated by the agents of the manufacturers supplying the jobbing trade, predicting a general advance in prices after Jan. 1, 1891, at the same time offering to fill orders at the old prices prior to that time. This bad the effect of overstocking the dealers in cigars, both large and small, in all parts of the country, and caused a stagnation in trade in all the large trade centers."

In the matter of organization the influence of steady employment manifested itself in every part of the country: its effect in recruiting the ranks was all that could be expected. It aroused the apathetic, enconraged the bopeless and imparted new vigor to the pioneers. Since the last convention held in New York city, in September, 1889, charters have been granted to forty-six unions. Since that period twenty-three unions have been dissolved and No. 65, Lyons, N. Y., and No. 161, St. Peter, Minn., were suspended for non-compliance with the constitution. The number of local unions in good standing, in comparison with former years, is as follows: In 1877 there were 17, in 1879 there were 35, in 1880 there were 74, in 1881 there were 126, in 1883 there were 183, in 1885 there were 191, in 1887 there were 259, in 1889 there were 270, and in 1891 there are 291. As to membership, from Sept. 1, 1889, until Sept. 1, 1891, the initiations and suspensions of members were as follows: Initiated, 17,390: suspended, 9,109; admitted by traveling card, 19,445; withdrawn by traveling card, 19,289; admitted by retiring, 2,599; withdrawn by retiring, 2.942; removed by death, 487. The total membership is over 25,000. including traveling members. The total expense for the two years since the last

convention has been \$507,296.53. The president dwelt at length on the subjuct of strikes. He said, among other things: The relations of the Wage-workers to the manufacturers are not in the nature of a partnership, with mutual interests, profits and losses. They are in a certain degree similar to the position of the buyer and seller of any article of merchandise. When organized, each will endeavor to secure the most favorable terms, before making a contract. When both sides fail to reach an understanding, the manufacturer closes his factory, or the workmen cease to labor. This has been termed a lock-out, or strike. as the case may be. In reality it means an effort to maintain a fixed price or value for skill and brains, which should secure to its owner a fair equivalent for labor performed. When both interests cannot be adjusted by argument and conference, the positions change into two hostile camps, ready to destroy each other. The strongest side stipulates the terms of peace under which industry can be resumed."

TRADES-UNIONS DO NOT FAVOR STRIKES. "Trades-unions, well organized and disciplined," continued the president, "do not favor strikes; they discourage hasty and impulsive movements to redress either real or imaginary grievances. A strike should not be resorted to before all efforts in harmouy with honor and dignity to settle the differences have failed." Since the last convention \$48,792.12 has been expended for strike benefits. The International Union approved 254 applications for various causes. The difficulties affected 6,847 members and 4,593 non-union men, of which 158 were successful, 4 were compromised, 28 were lost, 17 were ended by members obtaining employment; 39 results were not reported; 7 strikes were declared off; and 6 are still in progress. The successful strikes involved, 4,411 members; the lost strikes involved, 524 members; all other strikes involved, 1,912 members; union members not entitled to benefit, 570. Eighty-six strikes were gained without any expense to the International Union." The remainder of the president's report was devoted to discussing in detail the features of the work accomplished by the Cigar-makers' International Union of America since the last convention. The out-of-work benefit and the protection of the trade-mark label, of which 29,556,000 have

July 1, 1891, the general fund of the International Union consisted of \$378,403.25, which was invested as follows: Deposited in 143 savings banks....\$191,281.62 Deposited in 110 national banks.... 60,230.12 Deposited in 96 private banks..... 103,731 53 In possession of local treasurers ... 9,728.55

been supplied since the last convention.

to the discussion of the general fund. On

The president devoted considerable time

for the payment of the various benefits, for twelve years and a half, are as follows: Strike benefits...... \$469,158.75

109,608.81 Death benefits..... Traveling benefits..... Total.....\$1,426,208.35 President Strasser spoke briefly of the educational standard in the craft. He recommended that no boy should be allowed to enter a union shop unless he has attended school at least six consecutive years and has reached the age of fifteen. This recommendation was the subject of much applanse. In conclusion, President Strasser referred to the many decisions he was

called upon to render in cases of difference

since the last convention. Many of them

were intricate and delicate to handle, but

Sick benefits.....

in each case he gave the honest and unbiased measure of his own judgment. After the president had concluded the report of the committee on revision of the constitution was read, and the remainder of the morning was taken up in discussing it. Amendments were framed and recommended by the committee to the convention for adoption. There were twenty-one recommendations in all, every one of which was the subject of much long-winded and tedious discussion. The re-ports of the seven vice-presidents and the treasurer were referred to the committee on officers' reports, appointed Monday, without reading. The convention adjourned at noon until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION. At the afternoon session all formalities. further than those necessary to open the meeting, were dispensed with, and the delgates got down to business at once. The minutes of Monday having come in from the printer, were read and adopted without alteration. The work of discussing the proposed amendments to the constitusumed most of the afternoon, as it did the balance of the morning after the reading of the president's report. At 2:45 a committee from the Indiana Federation of Trade and Labor Unions appeared upon the floor, and President Strasser appointed a committee to escort the federation committee to the platform.

When upon the stage, the chairman of the committee, Mr. Gruelle, read the following greeting from the federation: To the Cigar-makers' International Convention,

The Indiana Federation of Trade and Labor Unions extends to you its hearty congratulations upon the auspicious opening of your biennial sessions. We love the blue label. May God bless you. The Cigar-makers' International Union is held in highest esteem by every intelligent trade-

The greeting was received with cheering. and upon motion of Mr. Barend, of Williamsburg, the thanks of the convention were given to the State Federation for indorsing the blue label, and the kindly greeting reciprocated. During the remarks an inebriated fellow up in the gallery yelled out, good humor-

edly, "Three cheers for Mr. Strasser." The delegates laughed, but the chairman maintained his equilibrious and omnipresent dignity, and said: "The sergeant-at-arms will remove the gentleman in the gallery from the hall;" then, after a brief pause, "if he does not

keep still." "I tink you was a poody goot schpeaker, py tam, alretty," retorted the obstreperous individual. He then kept still for some little time, but the period for effervescing came at length, and he yelled: "'Ray! Tree cheers for Chim Plaine, py tam!" But this was lost in the confusion that prevailed at the moment, and evidently disappointed by the silence with which the last shot was received, he again moved the convention for "three cheers for Mr. Strasser." The latter jumped to his feet and called upon the sergeant-at-arms to remove the "gentleman from the gallery" at once. That official pot being present, the messenger was ordered to do so.

Over two bours were devoted to discussing the proposed amendment to Section 4, Article I, with reference to the basis of representation of local unions at the International Union. The delegates from the smaller town unions felt that a personal stab had been made at them, both in the wording of the amendment itself and the unwise, but unintended, use of the word "back-woodsman" by a speaking delegate. It finally resulted in laying all the amendments on the table. The ayes numbered 22414; nave, 4614. The convention adjourned promptly at 5:30 o'clock. A photograph of the entire delegation will be taken just prior to adjournment this morning.

FEDERATED TRADES.

Resolutions, Addresses and Reports at the State Convention.

The Indiana State Federation of Trades and Labor Unions began a two days' session yesterday morning at Mansur Hall. The circus parade proved a strong counterattraction for a time, and delayed the opening until half past 10 o'clock. President Emil Levy, of Evansville, called the delegates together by a rap of the gavel.

D. F. Kennedy, the well-known president of the Central Labor Union of this city, delivered a brief address of welcome. He referred to the fact that the delegates had come from the centers of industry in the State, and upon as important a mission as ever inspired the heart of a freeman. "We have assembled." said the speaker, "to mingle in counsel, to confer with one another concerning our interests as workingmen and our welfare as citizens and home-builders. If we shall manifest the proper earnestness, if we shall pay strict heed to our duty, perhaps we may accomplish something which shall become a part of the structure of the future. The world is talking so much of human destiny and the conditions of happiness that we may easily find something that will inspire us to the most earnest effort. There was a time when millions of laborers lived in hopeless poverty. Wives and children suffered for bread, and their wretched homes afforded no relief to the cruel monotony of their lives. The picture is not pleasant to contemplate, but there is now much to encourage us by turning to the present situation. It has been but a few days since we could hear the tread of thousands of free-thinking workers keep ing time in twenty cities to the music of Laborday. These men are pledged to sustain the work of this convention, and if our duty, as it comes clearly before us, is done with sincere devotion, great good will follow. And now. in the name of the organized workingmen of the city as well as the people, let me welcome you to Indianapolis and to our homes. These homes of ours have not the furnishings of wealth, but hospitality is extended from them as from any of the costly dwellings of the rich. You are welcome to the city and let us see that we use our time in this convention to good advantage. Shun the evils of the city and enjoy that which will ennoble you and make you better."

PRESIDENT LEVY'S TALK. The address was received with applause and replied to by President Levy in a very short business-like talk. The convention had met for a common purpose, he said, and would not depart from it. The interests of wage-earners would receive the devoted consideration of the delegates. The president of the Central Labor Union was warmly thanked for his cordial and fraternal expressions of welcome. The chairman then appointed M. G. Farnham, P. H. Carroll of Logansport, and Weldon Webster as the committee on credentials, and the convention adjourned until 1:30 P. M. to await the report of the committee. The examination of credentials showed the following delegates present: Central Labor Union, Indianapolis, J. F. White, Simon Schmalbolz, A. H. Rottman, J. H. Deery and Cornelius Kelly; Central Labor Union, Evansville, P. H. Carroll; Central Labor Union, Lafayette, T. W. Burt; Building Trades Council, Indianapolis, D. F. Kennedy, Henry Dorar, John Arthur, John Wilkon and Frank Leach; Refail Clerks' Union, Indianapolis, R. E. Groff. Louis Harmeyer: Salesmen's Union, Logansport, Weldon Webster; tin and sheet-iron-workers, Indianapolis, James In possession of local treasurers ... 9,728.55
In possession of financial secretaries. 4,431.25
Since July 1, 1889, the general fund has increased in the amount of \$134,295.17. The benevolent features of the International Union were discussed severally and at length. The summary of the expenditure

Morris and Henry Heil: cigar-makers, Indianapolis, W. H. Ewalt, Louis Donshal and Chris Gerhart; German typographical, Indianapolis, Malthusian theory. Delegate Smith indorsed the Malthusian theory. Delegate Carroll said Malthus's ideas had grown rusty and olis, Charles Ray; painters, Indianapolis, W. J. Smith, J. C. Stokes and John Shaffer; of millions. Delegate Webster believes

furniture-workers, Indianapolis, William Thomas; carpenters, Columbus, Louis B. McLeod: Federal Labor Union, Indianapolis, M. G. Farnbam; eigar-makers, Evansville, Emil Levy; eigar-makers, Logans-port, Charles Emphrat; Typographical Union, No. 1, Indianapolis, Thomas Gruelle; Musicians' Protective Association, Indianapolis, H. S. Beissenberz and I bomas Ryer. On being called to order at the appointed hour, the report of the committee on credentials was read and approved. The total number of delegates present was 46; total number of unions, 26. A resolution was read extending greeting to the International Convention of Cigar-makers, also in session in the city. It was adopted muan-imously, and T. M. Gruelle, W. J. Smith and H. D. Beissenherz were appointed a committee to deliver it. The President then read his annual address from manuscript. After congratulating the convention on the great progress of the past year. he said it is still necessary to confront the conditions that beset wage-earners with earnest thought and persistent effort to better them. The delegates and organized workingmen should feel that even if they do not accomplish all that they hope to do, they should do what they can in order to lighten the labors of those who come after them. In the matter of organization he reported that Indiana has kept pace with other States. The past year has seen Labor day established by law and made the most pop-ular of holidays. The last Legislature had given the cause of labor some advancement, but there is yet a great deal to be

It was recommended to the conthat the Indiana State Federation of Trades and Labor Unions be attached to the American Federation of Labor. Such a connection, the president urged, would mean a great deal, for the American Federation is an acknowledged tactor in all labor progress. The address closed with a wish that the deliberations might be carried on in brotherly feeling and harmony. The convention eignified its pleasure by liberal applause. John P. Hannegan, secretary-treasurer, followed with a rather voluminous report, elaborating on the president's brief reference to the progress in the State, and con taining a discussion of general labor interests. There were twenty-six Indians. cities, he said, which observed Labor day and 50,000 men took part in the parades, He recommended that the office of State lecturer and organizer, established two years ago, be made operative by further legislation, and that Labor day be observed by Congressional districts in rotation, in order to center successively the whole body of organized labor in one district. The failure of the vice-presidents, with the exception of O. P. Smith, of Logansport, to perform the duties required of them in the constitution, was mildly censured. This report included a financial statement, which was referred to the finance committee. The balance of it. and also the president's address, was rererred to the committee on the state of the organization.

WILL IT JOIN THE NATIONAL PEDERATION

The president announced the following Resolutions-T. M. Gruelle, Indianapolis; P. H.

Carroll, Evansville; H. W. Strover, Huntington, Finance-Weldon Webster, Logansport, M. G. Farnham, Indianapolis; J. H. Phelps, Green-Petitions-O. P. Smith, Logansport; T. W. Burt, Lafayette; C. Gerbart, Indianapolis.
State of Organization-J. M. Prune, Frankfort; J. Finan, Eiwood; J. W. Montgomery, Terre

J. F. White, of Indianapolis, read a paper

on the "Relation of the Single Tax to the Labor Movement." Mr. White, who is a student and follower of Henry George, said that labor and its interests are now occupying a high position with what is known as the intellectual element. Labor onestions are no longer restricted to the trades or wage-earners interested, and labor reform is not a local matter. It is a fundamental question, The tide of poverty and depressing conditions, he said, may be checked by temporary expedients, treating as present labor methods do, the surface indications, but the causes of the onward flow must be discovered and remedied. The time of a wage-earner cannot be better occupied than in this politico-economic study. The speaker then branched off into an explanation of Henry George's well-known theory based on exclusive taxation of land. Land held by mulviduals, it was argued, is reserved from general use, which is the same as restricting raw material to the artisan. The owner requires the user to pay a large sum for the privilege, which thus restricts his ability to improve it, and curtails the demand for labor. This checks production. also, and so has a depressing effect throughout the social body. The remedy, he said, lies in a single tax on land, which would make it approfitable for one to hold more land than be could use. The most beneficial effects, it was predicted, would follow the adoption of the system. The address was received with applause, but no one responded to the invitation to discuss

At this juncture, the committee appointed to deliver the greeting to the cigar-makers. returned and announced that the message had been received by a standing vote, and that in response, the best wishes of the cigar-makers were extended to the State Federation of Labor.

AGAINST THE POLITICIANS. The reading of resolutions them somewhat enlivened the proceedings. O. P. Smith, of Legansport, offered one denouncing the practice of engaging professional politicians to union meetings and conventions, and requiring all speakers to be members of some trade or labor federation. Delegate Carroll opposed this, saying the resolution would shut out many influential friends of organized labor, and instanced members of the clergy. Delegate Sexton favored the resolution on the ground that the progress made had been made unaided. The resolution was finally referred to the committee on resolutions, which will report to-day. It was suggested that it would be assuming too much for the convention to attempt to dictate who should speak to the labor unions and conventions all over the State. A resolution calling upon the Legislature for a single tax on land was also referred. A resolution in-dorsing the establishment of labor bureaus for helping the unemployed to work was adopted. A resolution indorsing the work of the salesmen's and clerks' unions, and asking that union stores be patronized was referred. The usual resolution convas reed and referred. Delegate Strong offered a resolution calling for the repeal of the poll tax law, which was also referred. A resolution concerning the law restricting the right to appear as attorneys before the courts to lawvers was referred to the committee on legislation. A resolution indersing the establishment of bureaus of justice for the redress of wrongs to wage-earners was adopted. A resolution denouncing the last Legislature for its repeated suubs of organ-1zed labor provoked a great deal of discussion, but was finally referred to the committee on resolutions, as was also the resolution calling upon the convention to indorse the musicians' grievance against Dickson & Talbott, of this city. A resolution in viting Samuel Gompers to address the meeting at 10 o'clock this morning was adopted, and the president urged a full at-

Delegate Sexton added interest to the meeting by a paper on the labor situation. He said he thinks the present labor methods are not very successful. Unions flourish in good times, but in hard times they disappear. Some better plans must be devised. He suggested two radical measures of reform, first, to keep down population, and second, to secure the law-making power. He showed himself to be a believer in the Malthusian theory that the world is populating two fast, and that the order of things would be better if the birth-rate were less. The second remedy was a bold plea to throw the forces of organized labor into the political arena, for the of controlling legislation. address had a directness and spicy humor about it that won it hearty applause. The discussion partook of the same character. Mr. White thought the speaker had wrongly analyzed the conditions. All